

Daily Eagle

M. M. HEDDOCK, Editor.

STATE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Associate Justice.....W. A. JOHNSON
Governor.....J. A. THOMAS
Lieut. Governor.....W. C. EDWARDS
Secretary of State.....GEO. E. COLE
Auditor of State.....ORRIS L. ATHERTON
Attorney General.....F. B. DAWES
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....E. STANLEY

FOR CONGRESS:
First District.....C. S. BROOKBANK
Second District.....W. A. CALDERHEAD
Third District.....W. A. CALDERHEAD
Fourth District.....W. A. CALDERHEAD
Fifth District.....W. A. CALDERHEAD
Sixth District.....W. A. CALDERHEAD
Seventh District.....W. A. CALDERHEAD
Congressman at Large.....R. W. HUBB

REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM.

Reaffirming the Republican national platform of 1892.
Resolved, First: That the constant patriotism of our party is in itself a guarantee to the nation that the interests of its defenders, their widows and orphans, will be literally cared for and we denounce their cruel and deliberate betrayal by the present Democratic administration.

Second: We adhere to the Republican doctrine of protection and believe that tariff laws should protect the products of the farm, as well as of the factory.

Third: The American people favor bimetalism and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, and that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of gold, silver or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its working men, demand that the silver be considered as the basis of the money of the United States, and that Congress should enact a law placing a tax on importations of foreign silver sufficient to fully protect the products of our own mines.

Fourth: We favor national and state legislation for the encouragement of irrigation.
Fifth: We denounce the present state administration for its violation of the laws and contempt of the courts, the corruption and incompetency of its officials, its gross mismanagement of the state institutions, and for the discredit it has brought upon the good name of the state. And we pledge the Republican party and the nominees of this convention to a faithful and economical discharge of all official duties and to a strict observance and an honest enforcement of the law and to obedience to the mandate of the courts.

Sixth: To the maintenance of these principles we invite the support of all patriotic citizens.

Mr. Pullman is feeling very well, thank you.

The sympathetic strike is pathetically far-fetched.

Congress will attempt to investigate this strike. Oh rats!

This strike is aimed against Pullman. It has hit every body else.

Plainly Mr. Debs is trying to annex the Philippines to himself.

To paraphrase, it seems to be—On with the strike, let riot be unfurled.

Today the American youth will divide his time between shooting fire-crackers and himself.

Also the tie-up in California is liable to cut short our supply of fine imported French wines.

With some practice the strikers may be able to make their riots as brutal as a foot-ball game.

This present Congress is gradually but surely drifting into the insignificant telegraphic brief column.

The bird with the high aristocratic instep in its nose will please let its scream department run things today.

Nothing surprises the average boy more than when he first learns that the Fourth of July falls on July 4.

Probably Cripple Creek regards this strike as a disgusting instance of making a mountain out of a mole-hill.

Oklahoma doesn't mind much about the trouble brewing, but it does kick on the supply of breweries being cut off.

Let us not forget to admonish Kentucky, to see to it that Colonel Breckinridge shall soon be an idol out of a job.

The tie-up is spreading. Before 6 o'clock this evening many of our dear boys will even have their thumbs tied up.

The rest of the country is doing its best to come up to that degree of hysterical madness recently invented by Colorado.

The present condition of this country, if it should happen in Brazil, would give the people a new president every two hours.

In killing off editors the anarchists should not use either the knife or the pistol. A spring poem a day will accomplish the deed.

President Perier as chief executive of France couldn't be in greater danger if he was a passenger on a Pullman in the United States.

When the employees get mad observes the Topeka Journal, they do just as a loving couple out buggy riding. They tie up the lines.

People contemplating going to Chicago will find walking good on the section line between Valley Center and St. Joseph, Mo.

As the anarchists have begun to kill off the Italian editors it becomes more evident at once that anarchy will be very short-lived.

Apparently the difference between Debs and Napoleon is that Napoleon was in public life a long time before he became a dictator.

Several advertisements tell us that the sky will be ablaze tonight. This may throw more light on the chemicals sent up by the rainmakers.

There has been no strike in history like the present one. It differs in its essentials and contains both revenge and malignity. The EAGLE sent a week ago that it directly joined issue with the sovereignty of the nation. The end is not come.

Pullman has the railroads down with an iron-bound contract. And to injure Pullman the strikers threaten to make the railroads break these contracts and thus give Mr. Pullman immense damages. Certainly that is a very fine way to fight Pullman.

TAXATION WITHOUT PROTECTION IS DESPOTISM.

The old political axiom that "taxation without representation is tyranny" was a beautiful iridescent generality, but it was nonsense all the same. It sounded as round as "heaven without immortality would not be heaven." Between one-third and one-half of all taxes are paid by non-residents and aliens. That glittering declaration should be remodeled and made to read: taxation without protection is despotism. Taxes are paid for protection, not for representation, and property pays the taxes.

And Despotism is bringing the meaning of tax paying home to the American people. The value of railroads and of a thousand other species of property which pay taxes for governmental protection, is being destroyed because of the supposed wrong inflicted by a single and comparatively insignificant interest. If the law which forces property to pay taxes for protection was for any reason necessarily ignored, and all efforts for arbitrary found futile, then a strike of those directly in interest might have been sustained, with no damage, save to the offending Pullman company and their employees, without such disastrous consequences to tax paying properties and to innocent interests and individuals who are in no sense to be held accountable for the ruin which is being forced upon them.

"General Master" Sovereign may indeed be both master and sovereign of the fate and fortunes of the men who have bound themselves to him by oath or pledge, but what of these men's wives and children, and what of the men, women and children who have no interest in Mr. Sovereign and his lieutenant, Debs' combination, save that of common humanity. These men through delegated powers are not only abrogating legal contracts between corporations and individuals, but at the expense of a much greater number of innocent people.

Strikers cannot tear down the mandates of courts of justice, imperil the lives of judicial officers and nullify law and escape the swift retribution which must logically overtake them in one way or another. Had railway employees been discharged for sympathizing with Pullman workmen, they would have had just cause of complaint, but companies cannot be forced to retain men who refuse to perform the duties which they were engaged and paid to perform. Because some distant mining camp can not get justice from some unfair employer, or because the "union" crew of some fishing smack are dissatisfied with their rations, Mr. Debs, by virtue of his delegated powers, or the organizations under him out of a plea of "sympathy," can not with impunity strike down into ruin the farmer, the fruit grower, the shipper, the manufacturer and the merchant, and cause loss to everybody and distress and inconvenience to all the men, women and children who may be traveling. Such "sympathy" becomes intolerable tyranny. And we include in the classes thus outraged the workmen of the country as well.

The American people will not brook absolute rule, or endure despots of the Debs' dynasty.

MONEY NOT TALK WANTED.

It is now conceded, on all hands, that President Cleveland's interview last week, touching the satisfactory condition of the national treasury, and which was conceded all the weight of a special message to congress and which was telegraphed all over the country and throughout Europe, was but a scheme to tide over a pressing condition that threatened a panic. The New York bankers, it seems, so understand it now and have withdrawn their offer to supply gold. Stocks of every character braced up under the president's cheap talk. There was really no improvement in the condition of the treasury at the time, nor in fact any particular change. And now the thing has come back to plague Mr. Cleveland in the shape of charges of cheap demagoguery and insincerity.

No government can be run successfully for a very long time on credit. A revenue equaling the expenses is imperative, and every advance toward free trade curtails revenue. This administration cannot bolster up the falling fortunes of the country by cheap presidential interviews. The treasury is running dry in meeting current expenses, and money not talk is what is wanted, and money Mr. Cleveland has to have to even to the selling of another batch of gold-bearing bonds.

SUGAR AND WHISKY.

The great sugar scandal so monopolizes public attention that a job hardly less stupendous has gone almost unheeded. It is a scheme of the whisky trust to have the tax on whisky increased twenty cents per gallon, to take effect, mind you, not till "the second calendar month after the signing of the bill by the president." The whisky trust and other spirit distillers, which for the time being make common cause with it, have enormous quantities of spirits stored away, all of which are immediately available, as they are ready for use. With the gigantic producing capacity at their command they can make as easily during the forty-five days—the average time between the passage of the bill and the date of its taking effect—a three months' supply, which, added to what is now on hand, would probably not be less than six months' supply, or about 25 million gallons, or which the trust and its followers would scoop in an extra profit of five million dollars before the treasury would get a smidgen of the increased tax. If the Democratic members of congress believe that this scheme can be consummated without creating a scandal fully as malodorous as the sugar scandal, they are mighty mistaken.

THEY GAVE UP A CERTAINTY.
If old Pullman told the truth when he declared that he had been manufacturing cars of late at a loss then the strike is rather a blessing than a disaster, so far as his company is concerned. And his acts just that way. He left Chicago for New York on Sunday with the observation that they might fight it out. It's not the Pullman employees who are getting the worst of it. It is the wives and children of the poor switchmen who had no interest, either directly or remote, with Mr. Pullman. These are awful

hard times, but the switchmen and firemen and all the rest were getting their regular wages. They were finding no fault with either their work or wages, but they give up both out of sympathy.

Mr. Pullman never gave up a cent to the public who patronize his cars, or to the railroads that haul his cars, out of sympathy. It sometimes seems, and we guess it is true, that the successful individuals of this world ask not take sympathy. This is true of every department of life. The independent, go it alone, root hog or die characters are the ones whose heads and fortunes bob up above the waves of adversity smiling serenely.

When Hamlet said there was something rotten in Denmark he probably did not know that there was a railroad tie, and the fruit was rotting in the cars on a side track.

If the sky rocket refuses to go up to night, remember that the rocket men were on a strike a while back, and may have filled it with mud.



In '76 America's sons were trying to rid themselves of British royalty. But now our society wives and daughters are doing homage to the titled nobility of England.

FOURTH OF JULY CONTRAST.

PRaises OF PROTECTION.

Declare your aversion to Tariff Reform. Each loyal American battle the storm: Make vigorous efforts each feature to kill Outright that's contained in the vile Wilson Bill.

Consent to no measure, no matter what brand. Reducing the tariff McKinley has planned: Adopt every method, although, with a will To hasten the demise of the vile Wilson Bill.

Irrational congressmen, 'tis but too true, Conspire against labor, and vainly eschew All shades of protection that favor us, still Declaring assent to the vile Wilson Bill.

Mechanics and merchants and laboring men, In all their vocations, protection has been Nowhere else more useful, and even is still, In face of the protests of Wilson's vile Bill.

Should Tariff Reform to our lot ever befall, 'Till all of our industries sadly enfeebled: Rent, then, such measure with vigor, until A death blow is struck at the vile Wilson Bill.

This simple acoustic may help you to see, Illustrated why we protect should be: Oppression to labor's ground out in this mill, Nowhere more assisted than in Wilson's Bill.

Billings, Mo., January 21, 1894.

THREE WOOL PERIODS.

The following table gives the increase of the wool clip during the last three years of the tariff law of 1867 and during the first three years of the McKinley law. It also shows the decrease during the seven years intervening, when protection was inadequate and the industry was menaced by adverse legislation:

Year	Wool clip, in pounds	Increase of 10% per cent in 3 years	Law of 1867, Duty 15% c. per lb.	Decrease of 6 per cent in 7 yrs.	Law of 1891, Duty 10 c. per lb.	Increase of 14% per cent in 3 years	McKinley law, Duty 11 c. per lb.
1867	2,200,000						
1868	2,200,000						
1869	2,200,000						
1870	2,200,000						
1871	2,200,000						
1872	2,200,000						
1873	2,200,000						
1874	2,200,000						
1875	2,200,000						
1876	2,200,000						
1877	2,200,000						
1878	2,200,000						
1879	2,200,000						
1880	2,200,000						
1881	2,200,000						
1882	2,200,000						
1883	2,200,000						
1884	2,200,000						
1885	2,200,000						
1886	2,200,000						
1887	2,200,000						
1888	2,200,000						
1889	2,200,000						
1890	2,200,000						
1891	2,200,000						
1892	2,200,000						
1893	2,200,000						
1894	2,200,000						

An examination of this table shows that the wool clip of the United States increased 10% per cent. during the last three years of the tariff law of 1867. The duties then on clothing and combing wool averaged 12% cents per pound, which was adequate protection.

It also shows a decrease of 6 per cent. during the period between the repeal of the high tariff of 1867 and the passage of the McKinley law. During this period of seven years the duties averaged about ten cents per pound, which was insufficient to cover the advantages possessed by the wool growers of the southern hemisphere, and was a revenue duty pure and simple. This decrease averaged 6 per cent., notwithstanding the large increase in 1890, which was the result of President Harrison's election in 1888.

The three years under the McKinley law, from the passage of that measure until its influence was rendered void by the attempt to repeal it in the latter part of 1893, covered an enormous increase, amounting to 15% per cent. in 1891, 1892 and 1893. Here is the most positive evidence that the wool clip of the United States has rapidly increased under protection, showing that adequate protection does protect.

NEW HEBRIDES ISLANDERS.

From the New York Herald.

If you glance over a good map of the Pacific ocean, south of the equator, it will look to you like a white paper dotted with specks like pepper. These specks represent islands or groups of islands, like Hawaii, the Navigator's islands, the Friendly islands, Fiji, and so on through a vast number of groups, many of which the men who compile geographies take no note of. One class of these islands is very low, and is formed by the coral insect, which turns into limestone when it dies; and the other class is called "volcanic," and is formed by the internal fires of the earth sending their great chimneys above the waves. As a consequence, all the Pacific islands of volcanic origin are mountainous, and you can tell the forces that made them as soon as you see them.

The New Hebrides group extends for four hundred miles southwest of the line of northern New Guinea, and as its conical forms show, it is of volcanic origin. There are a great many islands in the group, the most important of which is *Kororua*. This island is particularly famous because it was here that that great and good man, the Reverend John Williams, was killed by the natives whom he had come out to help. In another way this island is famed for its superior sandal wood, a timber of which you should know something, for it is beautiful, pleasantly scented, and is particularly prized by that skillful and most interesting people, the Japanese.

The inhabitants of the New Hebrides islands are almost as dark as the negro. They are tall, very well formed, and many of their habits and traditions are like those of the African tribes across the Indian ocean, and further away from them than even America.

All the men and women wear ear ornaments, and the holes in the ears, by constantly inserting larger pieces, get to be so long that they hang down to their shoulders in loops of dark flesh which it is not pleasant to look at. They also puncture holes in their cheeks and fill them with disks of shell or ivory, but when these things drop out as they often do, the food enters through their cheeks in a most disagreeable way.

agreeable way. Why, they even bore holes in the nose, and hang therein pieces of shell and bits of colored stone. But this is any worse than cramping the feet in tight shoes, as we do, or than straining the waist in devices called "stays," all the natural form is destroyed and the health ruined? We should see ourselves as others see us, and as we are, before we flatter ourselves that we are so very much superior to even the savages of the New Hebrides islands.

Usually the women in savage lands are very much inferior to the men in looks; this is because they have to do all the hard work, and the lazy men, except when they go off to fight, which is their only serious occupation, have nothing to do but eat, drink, and scold their wives. The women of the New Hebrides islands are an exception to the rule. They are beautifully formed, for the men help them in their work and treat them as equals and not as slaves.

One of the largest and most populous of this group of islands is called *Vate*—pronounced "Vatey"—and this I had the pleasure of visiting in 1893. The people were no doubt very fierce and cruel to visitors a few years ago, but that I think was because they were afraid of them. Now they are as gentle and kind as those most amiable savages in the world, the people of the Navigator's islands, or "Samoa," as we now call them.

For one week I lived with the people of *Vate*, sleeping in their conical huts, and eating of their food, and living exactly as they did themselves, and they seemed to like me the better for it. The only English word they know—it was originally a Spanish word—is "dollar," and all money, whether a nickel or a gold coin, is to them a dollar.

Fish abound on the coasts of these islands, and the pearl fisheries are valuable. The shores are lined with rich shells and through every month in the year the slopes of the hills are covered with flowers. When the children learned that I was fond of shells and flowers, it delighted them beyond measure, and we became friends at once. With them, it was quantity rather than quality, and my little hut was soon packed with gorgeous flowers and its earthen floor strewn with the loveliest of shells.

While the New Hebrides men, to use the expression of an American president, "are now at peace with all the world and the rest of mankind," yet they love to carry on a long, cruel spear, with tips of shark's teeth, and their murderous war clubs, and the boys use miniature articles of the same character for toys. Here, as all the world over, the girls are very fond of dolls, and they carry them on their backs, as their mothers do their children.

On nearly all the islands of Polynesia tattooing is a very common custom, that is, making figures on the skin by means of coloring matter introduced under it, but the people of the New Hebrides islands have another form of what they consider decoration. By means of sharp shells, they make scars in various figures on the face, along the arms and legs, and frequently across the breast. When healed, these scars look white in contrast with their very dark skins and have much the appearance of designs drawn on a black-board.

One thing impressed me very strongly among the people of New Hebrides as well as among all the savage tribes I met in these islands, and that is the extreme happiness of the children. This is due to the fact that they do not suffer from cold or hunger. The climate is so warm that they do not need clothing, and nature is so generous on sea and land that food is always abundant and so they never know what hunger is.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—An Irish Arts and Crafts society has been formed in Dublin for the purpose of stimulating the industries of Ireland and attempting to raise the craftsmen to a higher artistic level. The society is endeavoring to organize an exhibition of Irish arts and crafts, to be held in Dublin in the autumn of 1895.

—An illustration of the agricultural depression in England is afforded in the fact that the rent of a farm of 800 acres, in Kent, for which the owner paid \$21,000 and which rented for \$1,500 a year for many years has fallen to \$300 a year. Another farm, said to be one of the best in the country, rented in 1890 for \$200 now rents for \$200.

—Several variety theaters in London have just started a new scheme of giving two performances each, each lasting about an hour and a half each evening. The same programme is given at each performance, and the prices have been cut one-half. The plan is said to work successfully, and there are indications of its spreading to other theaters.

—Wagner has scored a wonderful triumph in Paris. Only a short time since an attempt to present a Wagner opera in Paris resulted in a riot. Last year more Wagner operas were presented at the Paris opera than any others. Out of two hundred and eight performances, sixty were of Wagner operas. Saltschew came second with but thirty-five performances.

—Charlemagne is said to have tried

It's Education—
simply a matter of education—the use of Pearline for washing and cleaning. The bright women, those who learn quickly, are using it now. The brighter the woman, the larger her use of it—the more good uses she finds to which she can put Pearline. Dull women, those who never use new things until their bright sisters have drummed it into them—they'll use it presently. It's just a question of sooner or later, with every woman who wants the best.

Send it Back
Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back.

JAMES PYLE, New York.

THE TERRILL-PURDY MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE
EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.
Cut of instrument used for the examination of the eye and ear. The Institute is located in the building, largest and finest electrical, physiological and surgical instruments and appliances in the West.

DR. TERRILL (Just returned from annual post graduate hospital course, Chicago), the leading Electro-Therapist, and Specialist in Chronic Diseases of Men and Women and Private Diseases of Men; and DR. P. PURDY, the well known Surgeon and Oculist, attend personally every patient. Some of our specialties: VARICOCELE, HYDROCELE, PILES, FISTULA, STRICTURE AND RUPTURE cured permanently, without knife or cautery. Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat, Nose, and Cavity.

A SURE CURE
The awful effects of early vice which brings on weak eyes, destroying both mind and body permanently. We guarantee to cure you or no pay.

Consultation and examination free and invited. Send for book and question blank. Address the TERRILL-PURDY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 158 North Main Street, Wichita, Kansas.

St. John's Military School, SALINA, KANSAS.

The only boys' school in Kansas, and one of the best in the West. Pleasant surroundings; good board; able professors.

For circulars address: R. REV. E. S. THOMAS, S. T. D., Rector, WALTER M. JAY, A. M., Head Master.

the whipping cure for the first drunken offense. If it proved a failure capital punishment was resorted to and the toper made no further trouble. Beating has been tried in Saxony for the evil drink. Only recently a woman aged sixty-four received ten blows with a stick by order of the burgomaster in the presence of a doctor for habitual drunkenness.

—The ameer of Afghanistan, Abdur Rahman Khan, manifests an enlightened interest in horse-breeding. His stud consists of thirty-five hundred mares, seventy thoroughbreds, and ten hackney stallions. To these he has recently added one thoroughbred and four hackney stallions, and a Spanish jack. The mares are a mixed lot of several native breeds and imported Australian animals.

—Roman women enjoyed much more power and freedom than is often supposed. The law, indeed, bore very hard upon them so that they were ever in legal subjection either to their father, their brothers or their husband. But, practically, the law was commonly disregarded, so that the Roman matron held a very honorable position, respected by her husband, venerated by her slaves and children and thoroughly mistress of her house.

—A small part of the commerce of the world is still carried on by the use of shells as a medium of exchange. The Portuguese found this sort of money in use by the natives of the eastern coast of Africa when they opened up trade in that region and have found it to their advantage to continue the practice. Fortunes are said to have been made by collecting the shells on one part of the African coast and putting them in circulation at a point only a few hundred miles away. These shells are sold by weight. The price varies according as the supply compares with the demand. Prices have been known to double and even treble within a few months. The prices also vary greatly within short distances. What has cost the merchant from fifty cents to one dollar in the market will often bring him seven dollars or eight dollars worth of goods in another market.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—Hear one side and you'll be to the dark—Halliburton.

—If Jupiter is inhabited the people there must be of an average height of sixty feet, according to the scientists.

—The Viking ship, which was one of the attractions at the world's fair, has been presented to the Field museum, in Jackson park, Chicago.

—He Proved It—Emeline—"Will you please to me last night." Angelina—"Yes? I thought he would; he told me the other day that my rejection of his offer had driven him clean out of his mind."—Brooklyn Eagle.

—An invalid, after returning from a southern trip, said to a friend: "O, sure, an' it's done me a world of good, goin' away. I've come back an' other man altogether. In fact, I'm quite myself again."

—A "size" in a coat is an inch; in underwear two inches; in a sock, an inch; in a collar half an inch; in shoes one-sixth of an inch; in trousers, one inch; in gloves, quarter of an inch, and in hats, one-eighth of an inch.

—The real estate mortgage debt of five counties in the state of New York, mainly those close to the city, and of six counties in the state of New Jersey is \$1,379,348,708 or 21.25 per cent. of the whole real estate mortgage debt of the United States.

—Clark—"Does it take you an hour to go around the corner?" Boy—"A man dropped a quarter down the hole in the sidewalk." Clark—"And it took you all this time to get it out?" Boy—"Yes, sir. I had to wait till the man went away."—Harlem Life.

—Mulhall estimated that the agricultural earnings of the United States are \$1,490,000,000; the earnings from manufactures, \$1,580,000,000; from mines, \$450,000,000; from transportation, \$150,000,000; from commerce, \$160,000,000; from shipping, \$80,000,000; from banking, \$50,000,000.

—The internal revenue tax yielded our government last year \$155,000,000; of this sum \$61,000,000 was from the tax on distilled spirits, \$31,000,000 from that on tobacco, \$30,000,000 from fermented liquors, \$1,200,000 from miscellaneous sources.

—During the reign of Solomon the taxation of the Hebrews became so heavy that immediately on the accession of his son a demand for a reduction



THE TERRILL-PURDY MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE
EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.
Cut of instrument used for the examination of the eye and ear. The Institute is located in the building, largest and finest electrical, physiological and surgical instruments and appliances in the West.</